

120-3-23/40

## Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Filtered "Reactor".

resistances of the circuit. The energy balance in the rectifier with no loss in the reactor is:

$$FC(U_1^2 - E^2)/2 = E^2/(R_L + R_{L1}), \quad (12)$$

where  $U_1$  is the voltage on the reactor under no-load conditions.  $E$  is the average voltage on the first capacitor of the filter. Then

$$E/U_1 = \sqrt{R_1 FC/(2 + R_1 FC)}, \quad (13)$$

$$E = I_M \sqrt{R_1 FL_{45}/(2 + R_1 FC)}, \quad (14)$$

$$E = I_M \sqrt{\frac{L_{45}}{C} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{fT_H}{FL_M} \right)^2} - 2 \frac{fT_H}{FL_M} \right]}$$

Card 4/11

120-3-28/40

Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Pulsed "Reactor".

where  $I_H = \frac{E}{R_1}$  - mean load current.

Because  $R_{oe} \neq \infty$ , and, providing that

$$2\sqrt{2}R_1FC/Q \quad \sqrt{2 + R_1FC} \ll 1, \quad (16)$$

is fulfilled, the relationship between the output voltage and the load resistance will be approximately

$$\frac{E}{U_m} \approx \sqrt{\frac{R_1FC}{2 + R_1FC}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{5.64}{Q\sqrt{2 + R_1FC}}} \quad (17)$$

or

$$\frac{E}{U_m} \approx I_M \sqrt{\frac{R_1F.L_{45}}{2 + R_1FC}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{5.64}{Q\sqrt{2 + R_1FC}}} \quad (18)$$

and the voltage drop under load becomes

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120-3-28/40

## Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Pulsed "Reactor".

$$\frac{E_O - E}{E_O} = \Delta = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R_H(2 + R_{HO}FC)}{R_{HO}(2 + R_H.F.C)}} . \quad (19)$$

The load characteristic is given in Fig.2. Negative feedback can be used to improve the load characteristic. A fraction of the output voltage is compared with a small constant voltage, and the difference passed through a DC amplifier to the grid of the driving valve. This causes a reduction in the difference voltage. A simplified circuit is given in Fig.3. The load characteristic for the stabilized pulsed converter is next derived. It is assumed that (1) to (6) are fulfilled and also that  $R_\Phi \ll R_H$ . The

following denotation is used:

$$K_E = \frac{E}{I_M} = \frac{dE}{dI_M} = \sqrt{\frac{R_H FL_{45}}{2 + R_H FC}} . \quad (19a)$$

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Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Pulsed "Reactor".  
 $K_{J\pi}$  - gain of the DC amplifier;  $E_{ref}$  - reference voltage;  
 $S$  - slope of  $\lambda_2$ ;  $\beta$  - coupling coefficient of the feedback

$$\text{loop } \beta = \frac{dI_M}{dE} = \frac{E_{in}}{E + E_{in}} K_{J\pi} \cdot S \quad (20)$$

and  $S$  is load characteristic

$$E = E_0 \frac{K_E - 1}{K_E + \beta K_E - 1} \quad (21)$$

where  $E_0$  and  $K_E$  are the output voltage and the transfer coefficient respectively with an infinite load.  
The voltage drop under load is

$$\frac{E_0 - E}{E_0} = \frac{K_E(\beta K_E - 1) - K_E(\beta K_E - 1)}{K_E(\beta K_E - 1)} \quad (22)$$

$\beta K_E$  is much greater than unity (as required for good

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120-3-28/40

Sonic Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Pulsed "Reactive" Stability, Eq. (22) can be simplified

$$E = E_0 \frac{K_E}{K_E} \frac{1}{\frac{E_0}{\beta K_E} - 1} = E_0 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\beta K_E} + \frac{1}{\beta K_{E_0}} \right)$$

or  $E/E_0 = 1 + (K_E/\beta K_E - 1)/\beta K_{E_0}$ .

and the voltage drop under load becomes

$$\delta = \frac{E_0 - E}{E_0} = \frac{1}{\beta K_E} \left( 1 - \frac{K_E}{K_{E_0}} \right)$$

Card 3/11

120-3-22/40

Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Parallel "Rectifier".

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2 + R_H FC}}{6 \sqrt{R_H FT / 5}} \left[ 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R_H (1 + R_{OC} FC)}{R_{OC} (1 + R_H FC)}} \right]. \quad (26)$$

Considering Eq.(15) and Eq.(15a), Eq.(26) becomes

$$(E_o - E)/E_o = \Delta/\beta K_B, \quad (27)$$

where  $\Delta$  is the reduction under load without feedback.  
Fig.4 shows the load characteristic for the stabilized converter. For the case when  $Q$  is not infinite,

$$2 \sqrt{2 R_H FC / Q} \sqrt{2 + R_H FC} \ll 1, \quad (28)$$

$$\delta | R_{oc} \neq \infty = \frac{1}{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{R + R_H FC}{R_H FC}}.$$

Card 9/11

120-3-22/40

REF ID: A6513

Sole characteristics of a voltage converter with a paired "Regulator".

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2.32}{Q \sqrt{R_1 R_{1C}}} \cdot \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R_1 (L + R_{1C} F)}{R_{1C} (L + R_1 F)}} \cdot \left[ 1 - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{2.32}{Q} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{L + R_{1C} F}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{L + R_1 F}} \right) \right] \right\} \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

are applicable and calculation shows that the voltage drop on load for  $Q = 11$  differs from the drop when  $Q = 10$  by 11%. This is the case considered in where the stabilised converter is regulated by a variable potentiometer. The expression is valid for the output voltage versus angular position of the regulator as derived and plotted in Fig. 5. Finally, the

Card 10/11

120-5-28/40

Some Characteristics of a Voltage Converter with a Pulsed "Reactor".  
The effect of the load value on the duration of the reactor  
pulse is analyzed. There are 7 figures and 11 references,  
of which 2 are Russian and 9 English.

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 11/11 1. Converters-Voltage-Characteristics 2. Mathematics-Theory

RAVIKOVICH, V.M.

All-Union Conference of the Chemistry and Physics of Cellulose. Bum.prom. 34 no.8:26-27 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN Uzbekskoy SSR.  
(Cellulose--Congresses)

RAVIKOVICH, Ye.A.

Formation of underground water of hydrous sodium carbonate type  
(as exemplified by the Fergana Depression). Geol. nefti 1 no. 4:  
50-55 Ap '57. (MILIA 10:8)  
(Fergana--Water, Underground) (Sodium carbonates)

RAVIKOVICH, Ye.A.

Regularities of the change of salt content in waters, petroleum,  
and gases of the Fergana oil fields. Neft.khoz. 33 no.4:54-56  
(MIRA 8:7)  
Ap '55. (Fergana--Oil field brines)

RAVIKOVICH, YE. A.

AID P - 2099

Subject : USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 12/24

Author : Ravikovich, Ye. A.

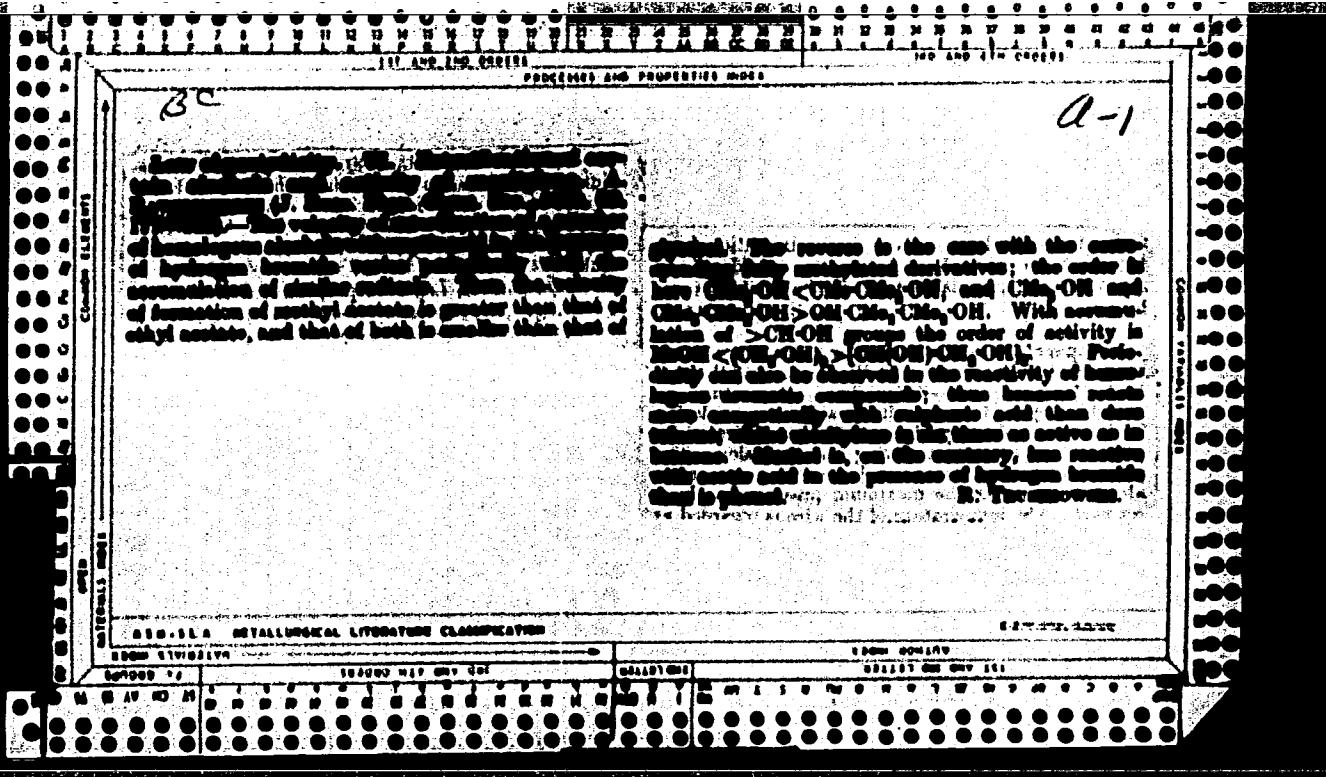
Title : Regularity in the change of the salt content of waters,  
oils and gases in the Fergana oil formations

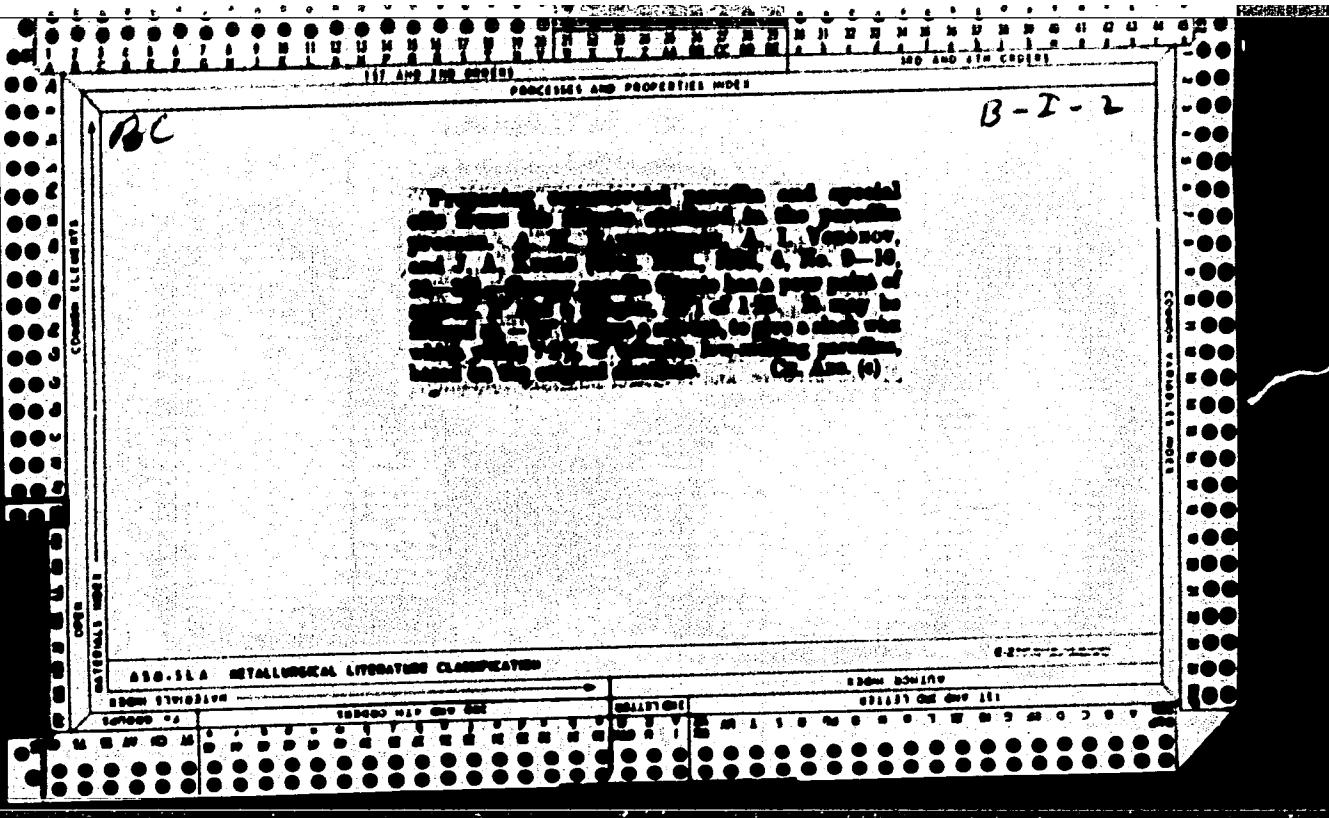
Periodical: Neft. khoz., v.33, no.4, 54-56, Ap 1955

Abstract : A survey of the oil wells drilled in the Fergana Valley  
has shown the types and chemical content of water in  
different strata and has given a good picture of their  
structure.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date





CONTINUATION

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER

380 840 414 28912

Indirect evidence all derivative from Germany which has made all with pleasure in a condition of progress. A. S. Luria and B. S. Luria-Luria (Am. Jour. Psych., Vol. 74, pp. 100-104).—The above work, when compared with Flourenz's, shows great originality in method. The present work is considerably more complete. The writing should present no trouble.

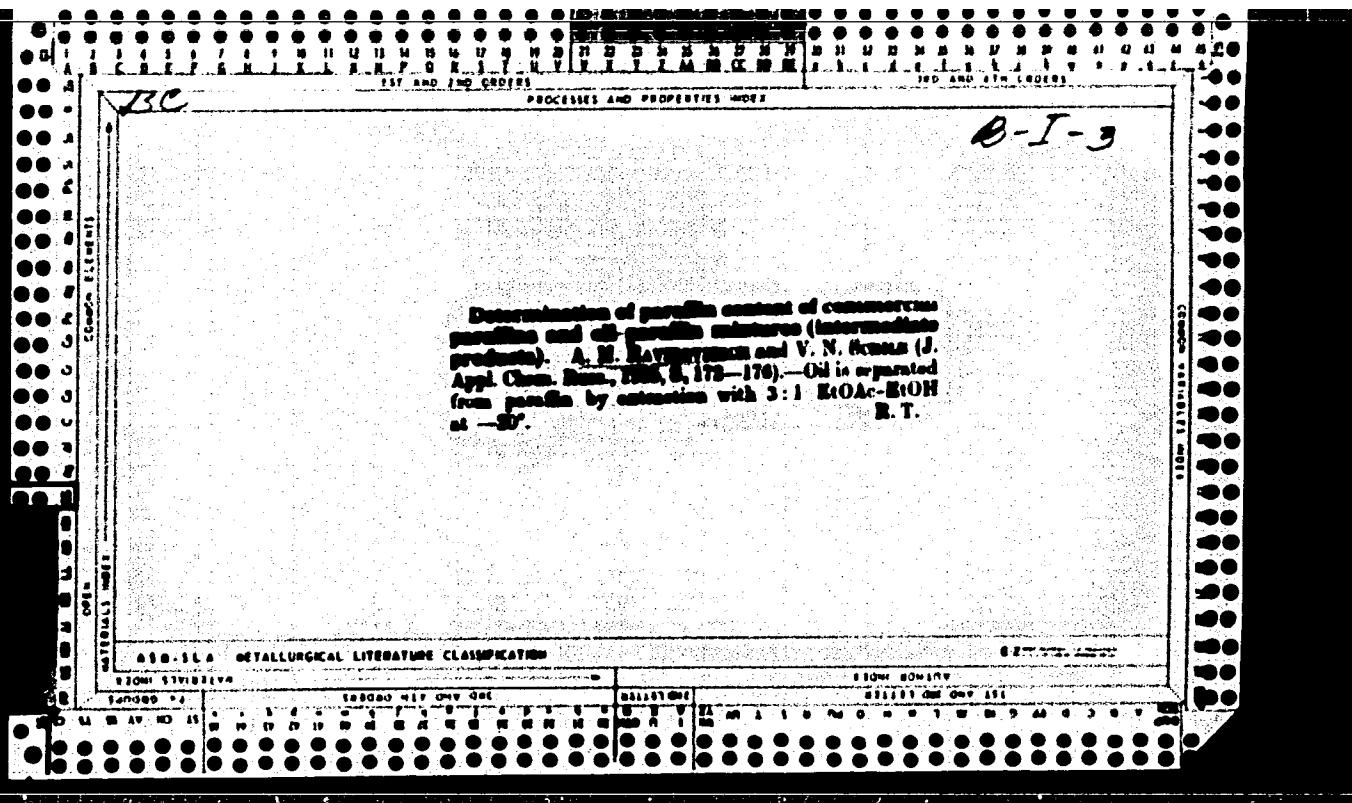
Ch. 11

B-1-2

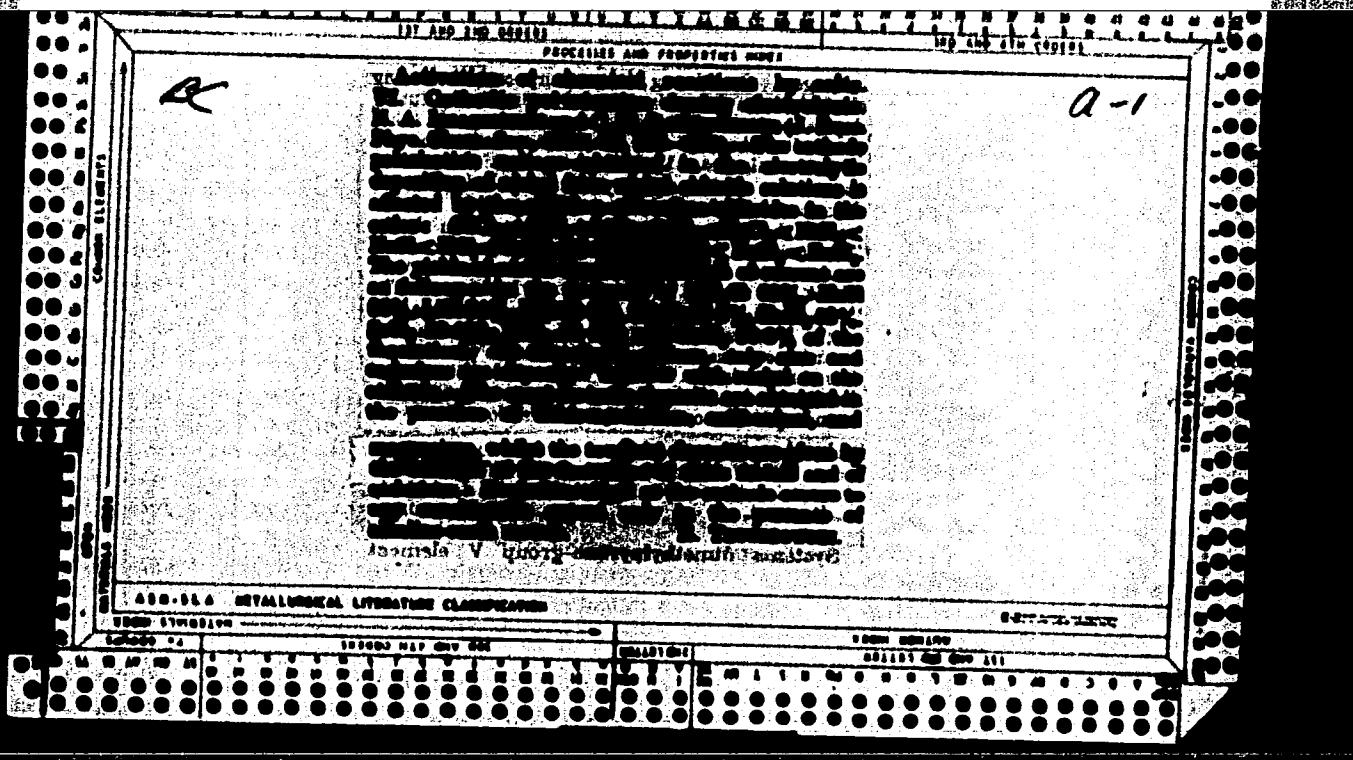
## **ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LIBRARIAN CLASSIFICATION**

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00144443



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014443

18

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

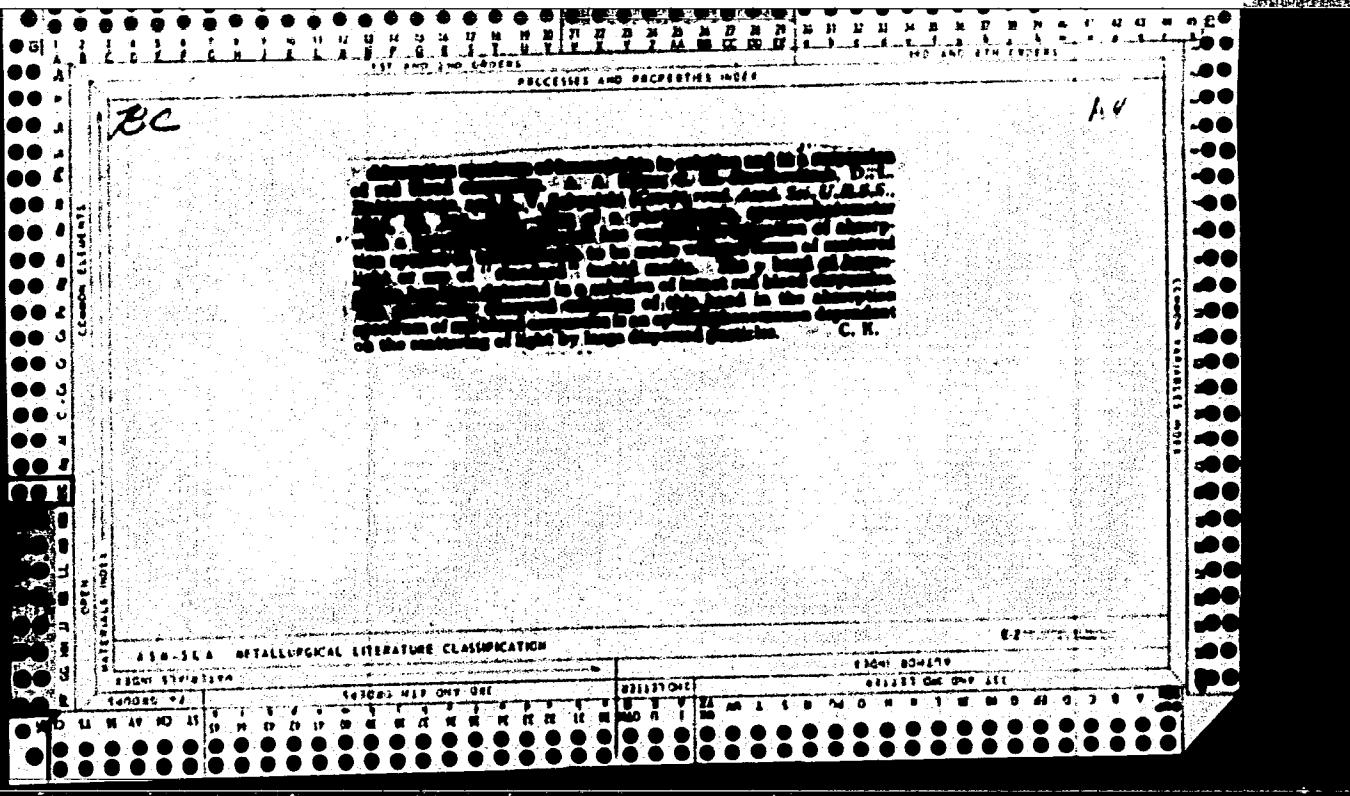
Electrolytic preparation of copper-cadmium-tin alloy. H. A. BLOOMFIELD and C. E. BURGESS-THOMAS (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1926, 48, 2465). The electrolytic deposition of Cu-Cd-Tn alloys from aqueous electrolyte (cf. B. 1924, 661; 1925, 10, 10) is very sensitive owing to the bad quality of the tin used and the immobility of the elements. Electrolytic currents are obtained by electrolysis of an Cd-Cu-Tn-SO<sub>4</sub> solution in presence of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and pure metal or oxide can be added to each other. The potential of the anode is constant for each other. The polarization curves correspond with the equation  $Ae = AD$ , where Ae is the difference between the p.d. of a given a.e. D and the oxygen potential, and A and a are constants for a given system under given conditions. M. T.

B-1-4

## **AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00144443



FAVIKOVICH, Ye. M.

Moscow State Inst. of Epidemiology and Bacteriology, (-1944-)

"Epidemiological materials concerning efficiency of the vaccine against typhus exanthematicus,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., Nos. 7-8, 1944.

RAVIKOVICH, YE. M.

29925

I Divovarova, Ye. A. Primyenyeniye gammaglobulina v dyetskikh uchayezhdyeniyakh dlya profilaktiki kori. Pediatriya, 1949, No 4, s. 31-34

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

RAVIKOVICH,-DMITRIYEVA, Ye. M.

see DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye. M.

8(3)

SOV/112-59-2-2795

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ravin, B. I.

TITLE: Advance of Major Designs of Electric Transmission Lines  
(Razvitiye osnovnykh konstruktsiy liniy elektroperedachi)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo SSSR za 40 let. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat,  
1958, pp 195-204

ABSTRACT: With the development of electric transmission lines, their voltage rises, and new requirements appear. This is reflected by the rules and standards. The major requirements of transmission-line designs are: saving on materials, lighter structural members of lower cost, simplifying erection, longer structure life, lower operating expenses. Amendments issued in 1957 to transmission-line construction rules (PBL-47) envisage lighter structure design: lower values are set for the design wind loading, for conductor-strength safety factor, for the design reduced tension on a wire break; guyed

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-2-2795

**Advance of Major Designs of Electric Transmission Lines**

poles are now permitted in both inhabited and uninhabited areas, etc. Structural development is demonstrated on 110-220-kv wood towers, 110-, 154-, 220-, and 400-kv metal towers, 110-kv reinforced-concrete towers. Metal-tower foundations are described. It is noted that aluminum and aluminum-steel conductors have become major material for transmission lines. The necessity of introducing fiberglass and plastics in transmission-line constructions, for simplifying and improving line hardware and insulators, etc., is pointed out.

Card 2/2

L 22573-66  
ACC NR: A16012975

SOURCE CODE: UR/0094/65/000/009/0043/0043

AUTHOR: Bol'sham, Ya. M.; Vinogradov, A. A.; Volobrinskiy, S. D.; Geyler, L. B.; Grudinskiy, P. G.; Dolginov, A. I.; Zil'berman, R. I.; Kazak, N. A.; Kletenik, B. I.; Knyazevskiy, B. A.; Livshits, D. S.; Mel'nikov, N. A.; Minin, G. P.; Mukoseyev, Yu. I.; Nayfel'd, M. R.; Petrov, I. I.; Ravin, V. I.; Samover, M. L.; Serbinovskiy, G. V.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Lev Veniaminovich Litvak (on the occasion of his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Promyshlennaya energetika, no. 9, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric power engineering

ABSTRACT: The noted specialist of industrial power production, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent of the Correspondence Power Institute Lev Veniaminovich LITVAK began his engineering activity at the Moscow Association of State Electric Stations in 1929. Later he became one of the coauthors of all the "Directives for the increase of the power factor" issued in 1954, 1955, and 1961. He published 70 scientific papers. For his successful activities in defense industries during World War II he was decorated by "Znak Pocheta." After the war he concentrated on scientific-pedagogical work and in recent years worked actively in

Card 1/2

L 22578-66

ACC NR: AP6012975

the Teaching-Methodological Commission of the Ministry of Higher and Intermediate Special Education USSR, for the specialty "Electrical supply to industrial enterprises and cities." Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Cord 2/2 BK

SULTANOV, Azal' Dzhafarovich; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., otv.red.; pri uchastii:  
ATANESYAN, G.Z., sotrudnik; KORNILOVA, A.S., sotrudnik; KERSKAYA, G.V.,  
sotrudnik; RAVINA, B.M., sotrudnik; MENZELEYEVA, S.A., sotrudnik;  
PAPKOVA, M.K., sotrudnik; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Producing formation of the Apsheron Peninsula] Sovet po izucheniiu  
proizvoditel'nykh sil. Azerbaidzhanskaya neftianaya ekspeditsiya.  
Litologiya produktivnoi tolshchi Apsheronskogo poluostrova. Moskva,  
1958. 140 p.  
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.  
Azerbaidzhanskaya neftyanaya ekspeditsiya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR (for Pustovalov). 3. Litologicheskaya laboratoriya Insti-  
tuta geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Atanasyan, Kornilova,  
Kerskaya, Ravina, Menzeleyeva, Papkova)  
(Apsheron Peninsula--Petrology)

S/125/62/000/009/006/008  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Remizov, V. Ye., Ravin, M. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Dismountable backing rings for one-sided automatic welding of containers

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9; 1962, 77 - 78

TEXT: The following types of dismountable backing rings are enumerated:

- 1) Rings which can be folded with the aid of hinges to facilitate their removal; they are recommended to be used in case the weld is located near the shell butt; if the ring is to be removed from the shell through an aperture whose diameter is smaller than the shell diameter, and for welding shells up to 300 mm in diameter;
- 2) Rings with a separate unclamping device. Several clamps on the ring circumference assure the tight abutting of the ring in shells over 300 mm in diameter;
- 3) For welding seams which are remote from the shell butt by more than 0.5 - 0.8 mm, a ring has been developed (Figure 4) with radially arranged pins 2, pressed with the aid of springs 3 against cone 4. During rotation of a screw the cone unclamps the pins and sections 5. The screw moves with the aid of an extended

Card 1/3

Dismountable backing rings for...

S/125/62/000/009/006/008  
A006/A101

butt key 6. The described rings assure convenient assembly, mutual centering of the shells, absence of burns, and satisfactory formation of the reverse weld. They have been successfully used for several years at a machinebuilding plant. There are 4 figures.

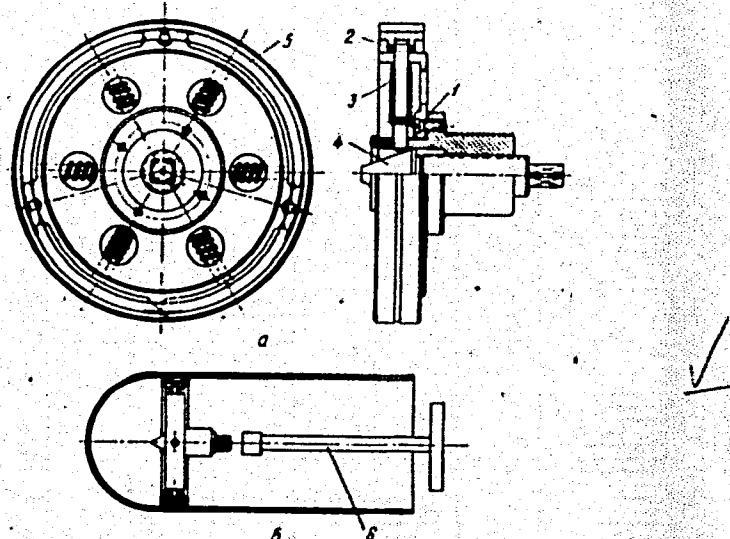
SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 2/3

S/125/62/000/009/006/008  
A006/A101

Dismountable backing rings for...

Figure 4. Backing ring for welding  
seams which are remote  
from the shell butt



Card 3/3

1.2300 also 1573

22951

S/125/61/000/007/007/013  
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Slutskaya, T.M., and Iskra, A.S.; Ravin, M.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Electro-slag welding process for 30-70 mm thick 30KhGSA steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1961, 65-70

TEXT: The application of the electro-slag welding process to 30XГСА (30KhGSA) steel is investigated. Data were obtained under laboratory and shop conditions. Joints of up to 70 mm thickness were welded by an A-501M (A-501m) walking magnetic welder. Direct current with reversed polarity, an 18ХМА (18KhMA) electrode wire 2.5 mm in diameter, and an AH-8 (AN-8) flux were applied. Welding was done without traverse electrode oscillations. A special device was built for moving the welder off the workpiece. The test welding arrangement is illustrated (Fig. 1). The welding conditions finally chosen are as follows (Table 2).

Card 1/5

22951  
S/125/61/000/007/007/013  
D040/D113

## Electro-slag welding process...

Metal thickness, in mm	Number of electrodes	Electrode feed, in m hr (per 1 wire)	Current, in amps (per 1 wire)	Voltage (in volts)	Slag bath depth, in mm	Dry electrode throat, in mm
70	2	180	300-325	34-36	40-45	35
30	1	180	275-300	40	30	35

The heat treatment is as follows: tempering at  $690^{\circ}\text{C}$ , oil quenching starting at  $910^{\circ}\text{C}$  and subsequent tempering at  $510-550^{\circ}\text{C}$  with cooling in air; 1 mm of the cross section of the metal is soaked for 3 min. The chemical composition of the steels and electrode wire used in experiments was (Table 1) as follows:

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22951  
S/125/61/000/007/007/013  
DO4C/DI13

Electro-slag welding process...

**Metal**

	% Composition						
	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	S	P
30KhGSA, 70 mm thick	0.32	0.93	0.90	0.94	-	0.029	0.029
30KhGSA, 30 mm thick	0.27	1.0	0.86	0.85	-	0.027	0.014
18KhMA wire	0.18	0.28	0.55	1.05	0.24	0.018	0.024

The following conclusions were drawn: (1) Standard 18KhMA wire and an AN-8 flux can be used for electroslag welding of 30KhGSA steel; (2) In the electro-slag welding of up to 70 mm thick 30KhGSA steel joints, neither preheating nor heating during the process is required; (3) The developed welding process ensures that the joints in 30KhGSA steel are sound and have satisfactory mechanical properties; (4) The strength of 30KhGSA steel joints after heat treatment equals 0.9 - 0.95 of the base metal strength; (5) The impact toughness of the weld metal and the metal near the welding area, after the above-described heat treatment, is higher than that of the base metal. There are 8 figures, 6 tables and 2 Soviet-block references. X

Card 3/5

22951

S/125/61/000/007/007/013  
DO40/D113

Electro-slag welding process...

X

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR) (Slutskaya, T.M. and Iskra, A.S.)

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1961

Card 4/5

RAVIN, V.K.

Dark inactivation of T-phages by acridine dyes. Biofizika 10 no.5:874  
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 8854-65 ENT(1)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j)/EWA(b) Fe-4/Pr-4/Pt-10/  
Pi-4/Fa-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4009154

S/0190/64/006/001/0103/0106

AUTHOR: Ravin, V. K.

TITLE: Study of the conformation and electrical properties of macromolecules on the basis of the electrical conductivity of their solutions in an electric field

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: polarizability, rotary diffusion, DNA molecule, mobility, macromolecule

ABSTRACT: A method for determining the orientation of macromolecules from changes in the electric conductivity of the solution has been described. From the orientation the polarizability and rotary diffusion constant of the molecules can be determined in a single measurement. The application of the method is shown for biopolymers with a DNA molecule of thymus (mol. wt. 6-8 million) prepared by the Kirby method and dissolved in distilled water. A single impulse of  $1-10 \mu$  sec duration and 700 V amplitude was applied, and the conductivity was determined by measuring the potential drop of 200 kc in the cell. On the basis of this experimental data it is proposed that the DNA molecules possess segmental mobility. The molecular weight of the segment is about 0.6 million. The polarizability has been found to be  $3.8 \times 10^{-14}$ , due to the phosphate groups. The author expresses his

Card 1/2

L 8854-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009154

gratitude to staff members L. K. Koreneva, S. Ye. Golub, M. M. Mekshenkov, and V. V. Nazarenko of the Radiation Genetics Laboratory and especially to G. A. Dvorkin for his valuable advice and discussion, as well as to T. A. Kazachinskaya for preparing the graphics." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Aug62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, EM

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR:AP6034385 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/005/0573/0578

AUTHOR: Ravin, V. K.; Andreyeva, I. V.

ORG: Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR); Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: A mutant of  $\lambda$  bacteriophage resistant to acridine orange

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 5, 1966, 573-578

TOPIC TAGS: virology, cytology, immunology, bacteriophage, DNA

~~deoxyribonucleic acid~~

ABSTRACT: A mutant of  $\lambda$  bacteriophage resistant to acridine orange both within and outside the cell was obtained from cultures of *E. coli* K 12 $\lambda$ . The mutant was serologically identical to wild-type phage. No differences were noted between strains in lysogenic capacity, sensitivity to ultraviolet

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.856.9-095.57.097.22:615.778.292

ACC NR: AP6034385

light or in curves of single-cycle multiplication. Absorption spectra for DNA isolated from both resistant and wild-type strains of bacteriophage could not be distinguished. It was concluded that the resistance of the mutant to acridine orange is probably not due to the impermeability of its protein membrane for dye molecules. [JS]

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table  
[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 009

RAVIN, V.E.; ANIKOYEV, I.V.

Effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the temperate phage-bacterium complex in various stages after its formation. Mikrobiologija 34 no.1:110-113 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6018909 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/006/0750/0753

AUTHOR: Ravin, V. S.

49

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Solution of the heat conductivity equation

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1966, 750-753

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, bounded function, thermal diffusion

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that the solution of a one-dimensional equation may be represented by a number of terms depending on the ascending order derivatives of bounded time functions. For a homogeneous medium, this representation coincides with the ascending negative power series of thermal diffusion. The author thanks B. Ya. Lyubov for his valuable criticism of the article. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.  
[Based on author's abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/

Card

3/1 11/5

RAVINA, A.A.

Practices in organizing visits of mixed crews for the purpose  
of exchanging advanced methods. NTI no.6:12 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela legkoy promyshlennosti TSentral'nogo byuro  
tekhnicheskoy informatsii Priokskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

L 31920-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM  
ACC NR: A16007971 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0054/0057

AUTHOR: Totokhina, Ye. S.; Molavskiy, B. L.; Molotkov, R. V.; Batalin, O. Ye.; Buslovich, Ye. Yu.; Rubinsteyn, E. I.; Pavkina, A. S.; Kharukova, E. S.; Slo-bina, A. V.; Lykova, T. A.; Bychkova, V. A.

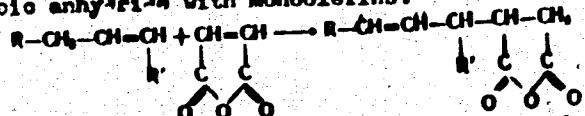
ORG: none

TITLE: Alkenylsuccinic acid anhydrides as hardening agents for epoxy resins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, hardening, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the synthesis and use of alkenylsuccinic acid anhydrides as liquid and low-toxic hardening agents for epoxy resins. The anhydrides were synthesized in an electrically heated steel autoclave with a mixing device by the reaction of malic anhydride with monoolefins:



The following anhydrides were prepared: (acid, boiling point in °C, at pressure 10 mm): crotylsuccinic, 122-147, 8; pentenylsuccinic, 135-148, 8; hexenylsuccinic, 124-210,

USC: 678.643'42'9679.063

Cord 1/2

L 31920-66

ACC NR: AP6007971

5; and a mixture of isoctenyl- and isononylsuccinic (ASA), 155-169, 8. Epoxy resins ED-5, ED-6, and ED-1 were hardened by ASA at 140C for 24 hr, using 93-115, 73-93- and 17-57 g of ASA over 100 g of epoxy resin respectively. Using dimethyl-aniline or triethanolamine as the accelerators, the hardening process was accomplished within 1.5-2 hr at 100C. With the exception of thermal stability, which was 25-35C lower, the physico-mechanical properties of the products obtained resembled very closely those obtained by the use of maleic anhydride as the hardening agent. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 4 fig., and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11.07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REP: 004/ OTH REP: 003

CONT 2/2

L 11141-66

ACC NR: AP6000783

SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/009/011/,0114

AUTHOR: Ravinskaya, F. S.; Gratsianskaya, L. V.

ORG: City Sanitation Epidemic Station (Gorodskaya sanepidstantsiya);  
Sanitation Epidemic Station of Lenin Rayon, Leningrad (sanepidstantsiya  
Leninskogo rayona)

TITLE: Working health conditions and incidence of disease of textile  
mill workers

SOURCE: Gigiya i sanitariya, no. 9, 1965, 114

TOPIC TAGS: industrial medicine, textile industry

ABSTRACT: The authors studied three groups of workers at a textile  
mill to determine the effects of unfavorable working conditions on  
disease incidence. The first group of workers was exposed to excessive  
dust; the second group was exposed to an insignificant amount of dust,  
a moderate amount of noise, increased air humidity, and physical strain  
(carrying loads of 8 to 12 kg); and, the third group was exposed to  
high room temperature and intensive noise. In each group there were  
more than 100 persons, mostly women, with no significant differences  
in age or length of employment. The authors found the highest  
incidence of disease with the highest loss of working days in the third

UDC: 613.6:677.022

Card 1/2

L 11141-66

ACC NR: AP6000783

group. This group had the highest number of angina cases and acute diseases of the respiratory passages and lungs, and this is attributed to high room temperature. A high incidence of hypertonic diseases and neuroses was also found and is attributed to intensive noise. The first group had the highest incidence of respiratory organ chronic diseases and skin diseases, and this is attributed to the excessive dust. The authors compared the data for the textile workers with data for garment workers in sewing plants where most of the unfavorable working conditions are absent and the workers are predominantly women. For the textile mill workers, the incidence of heart disease was 3 times higher, the incidence of ulcers was 6 times higher, and the incidence of pleuritis, bronchial, and hypertonic diseases was 2 times higher. The authors conclude that unfavorable working conditions increase the overall incidence of disease and certain nosological forms, and have made specific recommendations for improving conditions at the textile mill. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

OC

Card 2/2

86110

S/112/59/000/012/030/097  
A052/A001

11.11.20

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 78,  
# 24447

AUTHORS: Ravinskiy, A.Ye., Vlasova, A.A.

TITLE: // Ozone Production in Electric Glow Discharge //

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, No. 61, pp. 232-241

TEXT: It is pointed out that with an increase of exposition the production of ozone from oxygen or air increases reaching the maximum at  $\tau = 100-200$  sec. A further increase of exposition does not lead to an increase in the output of ozone. The maximum concentration of ozone in an ozonizer of a given design can be achieved at the minimum gas flow velocity, the maximum voltage and at a complete drying of the gas. In experiments with a number of ozonizers of the same type it has been found out that the energy output of ozone (in grams of ozone per 1 kw/hour of energy consumed in the ozonizer) depends practically on voltage only and amounts to 0.13-0.23 w/ml at the voltage on ozonizers changing from 10 to 12.5 kv. To

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A052/A001

Ozone Production in Electric Glow Discharge

obtain the maximum concentrations of ozone the air humidity must not exceed 1.2 g/m<sup>3</sup>. A detailed description of the design of a portable ozonizer is given; the ozonizer secures a concentration of ozone of over 5.5% at an efficiency of over 70 l/hour.

N.N.T.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

RAVINSKIY, M.B.

SOV-3-58-8-5/26

AUTHOR: R. Vinskiy, M.B., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: "Reorganization of the Course in General Chemistry is Necessary (Nuzhno perestroit' izuchenie kursa obshchey Khimii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 8, pp 22 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT. The plan for an accelerated development of the chemical industry adopted by the May plenum of the TsK KPSS opens a new period. Great attention is to be attached to the proper chemical training of the engineering personnel of higher technical schools. The article of Professor I.N. Putilova and Docent G.A. Raytsyn in Nr 7/1958 of this periodical is referred to as elucidating the unsatisfactory situation which has existed in the teaching of general chemistry at non-chemical vtuzes. The author emphasizes the necessity for directed training on a high theoretical level, reflecting the most important problems of modern chemistry. He states that while the level of the training of students at secondary schools is steadily rising, this cannot be said of the higher school. The experience of the Chair of Chemistry of the Khar'kov Insti-

ard 1/2

SMIRNOV, K.I.; RAVINSKIY, M.I.

Cold welding of contact cables. Elektr. tepl. tiaga 3 no.12:  
32-34 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva  
Oktyabr'skoy dorogi (for Smirnov). 2. Nachal'nik Leningrad-  
Finlyandskogo uchastka energosnabsheniya (for Ravinskiy).  
(Electric cables--Welding)

RAVINSKIY, O.

Maturity of a sailor. Voen.znan. 37 no.7:28-29 J1 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)  
(Submarine boats)

RAVIKOVICH, S.D.

Molecular structure and evaporation heat of liquids. Ukr. fiz. zhur.  
2 no.2:191-195 Ap-Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Kiiv's'kiy medichniy institut im. akad. O.O. Bogomol'tsya, kafedra  
fiziki. (Liquids)

RAVIKOVICH, V.M.

Some characteristics of voltage changers having pulse reactors.  
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.3:96-101 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Voltage regulators) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

RAVINKOV, A. A.

"Derives glyceriniques de la cellulose". Danilov, S. N.; Dynkin, M. E.; Orlova, N. I.;  
Ravinkov, A. A. (p. 1674)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #18

REMIZOV, V.Ye. (Moskva); RAVIN, M.M. (Moskva)

Removable backing rings for one-side automatically welded  
vessels. Avtom. svar. 15 no.9:77-78 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

RAVIN, S. M.

Minorities

Teaching of I. V. Stalin on the multinational socialist Soviet state. Uch. zap.  
Len. un., No 129, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

RAVIN, S. M.

Constitutional Law

Teaching of I. V. Stalin on the multinational socialist Soviet state, Uch. zap.  
Len. un., No. 129, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1958, Uncl.

RAVIN, S. M.

Stalin, Josif, 1879-

Teaching of I. V. Stalin on the multinational socialist Soviet state, Uch. zap.  
Len. un. №. 129. 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

RAVIN, V.K.

Inactivation of bacteriophage by acridine orange. Biofizika 10 no.2:  
261-267 '65.  
(MIRA 18:?)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

RAVIN, V.K.; ANDREYeva, I.V.

Inactivation of the phage genome  $\lambda$  by acridine dyes following  
infection with Escherichia coli K12. Mikrobiologija 33 no.5:  
819-823 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.

RAVINOVII, M.

2b:776. RAVINOVII, M. Eksperimental'Noye Dokazatel'Stvo Systechestvovaniya  
Obmennykh Yadernykh Sil. Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk. T. XXXVIII, Vyp. 3, 1949,  
S. 435-39.--Bibliogr: 10 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

A  
P  
S-16. Experimental investigation of the flow of molten metal in an open channel. E. J. Ravinovitch. Reports of Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., v. 54, no. 3, 1946, p. 201-203. (In Russian.)

Mechanism was investigated using a specially developed measuring apparatus. Data obtained are presented in the form of diagrams, showing that the mechanism of the molten metal flow under turbulent conditions does not differ from any common liquid turbulent flow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

Experimental Investigation of the Flow of Molten Metal in an Open Channel. E. J. Ravinovitch. Reports of Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., v. 54, no. 3, 1946, p. 201-203. (In Russian.)

Mechanism was investigated using a specially developed measuring apparatus which is described. Data obtained are presented in the form of diagrams, showing that the mechanism of the molten metal flow under turbulent conditions does not differ from any common liquid turbulent flow.

RAVINSKAYA, A.P.

Chromaxy tests in patients with opisthorchiasis. Med.paraz.i paraz.  
bol. no.5:532-536 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Omskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-  
tsinskogo instituta imeni M.I. Kalinina (sav. kafedroy - prof.  
M.E. Vinogradov). (LIVER FLUKE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KONOVALOV, L. P.; RAVINSKIY, A. M.; KARSKOVSKIY, V. N.; Engrs.

Steam Boilers

Feeding scheme of boilers operating without a water caretaker, Elek. sta. 24, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

RAVINSKIY, L.M., inshener.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444  
28-29 P '53.

1. Kakhovskaya gidroelektricheskaya stantsiya.  
(Dredging machinery)

POLISHCHEK, V.A.; RAVINSKIY, L.M.

Industrial buildings on piles with an enlarged base, Prost. stroi,  
42 no.8:36-39 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

RAVINSKIY, Leonid Mikhaylovich; ROZENFEL'D, F.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHKUNDIN, B.M., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of the suction dredge apparatus 1000-80 in the construction of the Kakhov hydroelectric power station] Opyt raboty zemlesosnogo snariada 1000-80 na stroitel'stve Kakhovskoi GES. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 52 p. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Kakhov Hydroelectric Power Station)  
(Dredging machinery)

—RAVINSKIY, O.—

In a underwater abyss. Starsh.-serzh. no.9:13 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(World War, 1939-1945—Naval operations)

RAVINSKIY, O.

Obelisk on a hill. Starsh.-serzh. no.8:8 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Pacific Ocean—World War, 1939-1945)

RAVINSKIY, S. Ya.

RAVINSKIY, S. Ya. - "Operative Treatment of Mastitis During Lactation."  
Sub 21 Oct 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

H-26

RAVISAVLJEVIC  
COUNTRY : Yugoslavia  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72981  
AUTHOR : Jankovic, A.; Ravisavljevic.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Paris Bread without Crust  
ORIG. PUB. : Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1958, 7, No 12,  
              234-235  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1

RAVITCH, M. I.

PA ST11

USSR/Chemistry - Systems, Ternary Feb 1947

"The Composition of the Ternary System  $KNO_3-K_2NO_3-H_2O$ ," M. I. Ravitch, F. B. Ginsburg, 12 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Khim" № 2

Investigation of the liquid diagram of the system from the melting points of the anhydrous salts down to the temperature of the complete freezing of the aqueous solutions, and an investigation of the composition of the solid phases.

ST11

9.1160 (1138,1147)

35478  
S/109/62/007/003/021/029  
D246/D302

AUTHOR: Ravitch, Yu.I.

TITLE: Theory of phototriodes

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 5, 1962,  
525 - 535

TEXT: Although the phototriode transistor has found numerous applications, no satisfactory theory has been put forward so far. The author tries to construct such a theory. 5 equations for the diffusion and conservation of charge are given and solved for full current at an arbitrary potential and non-uniform illumination of the electrodes. It is shown that this current is equal to the combined current of all the carriers, separated by p-n junctions, multiplied by the coefficient of current amplification. Hence, it is immaterial which electrode region of the transistor is illuminated. The conditions for saturation are shown. The coefficient of current amplification is worked out for various cases: a) The inertia of the device, when illuminated by sinusoidally modulated light; b) Role

Card 1/2

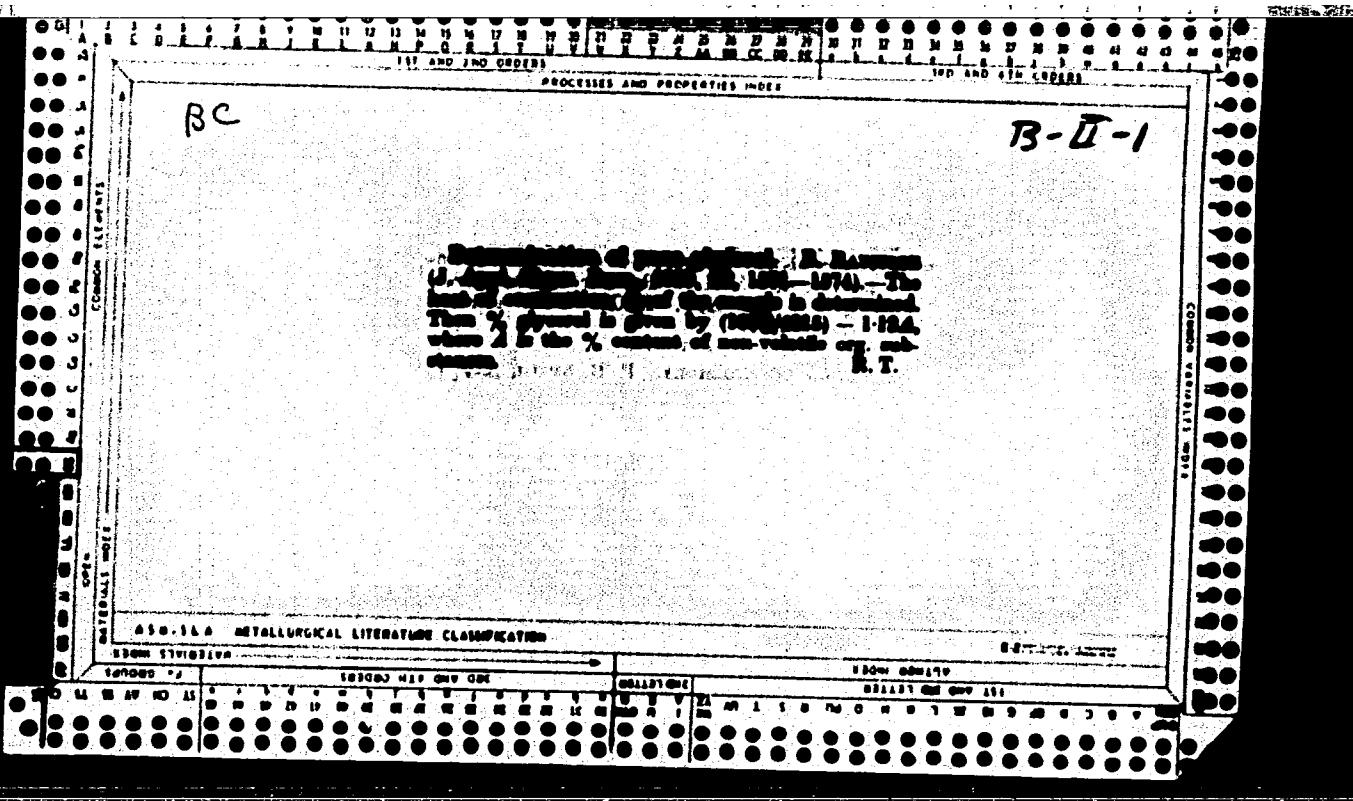
Theory of phototriodes ...

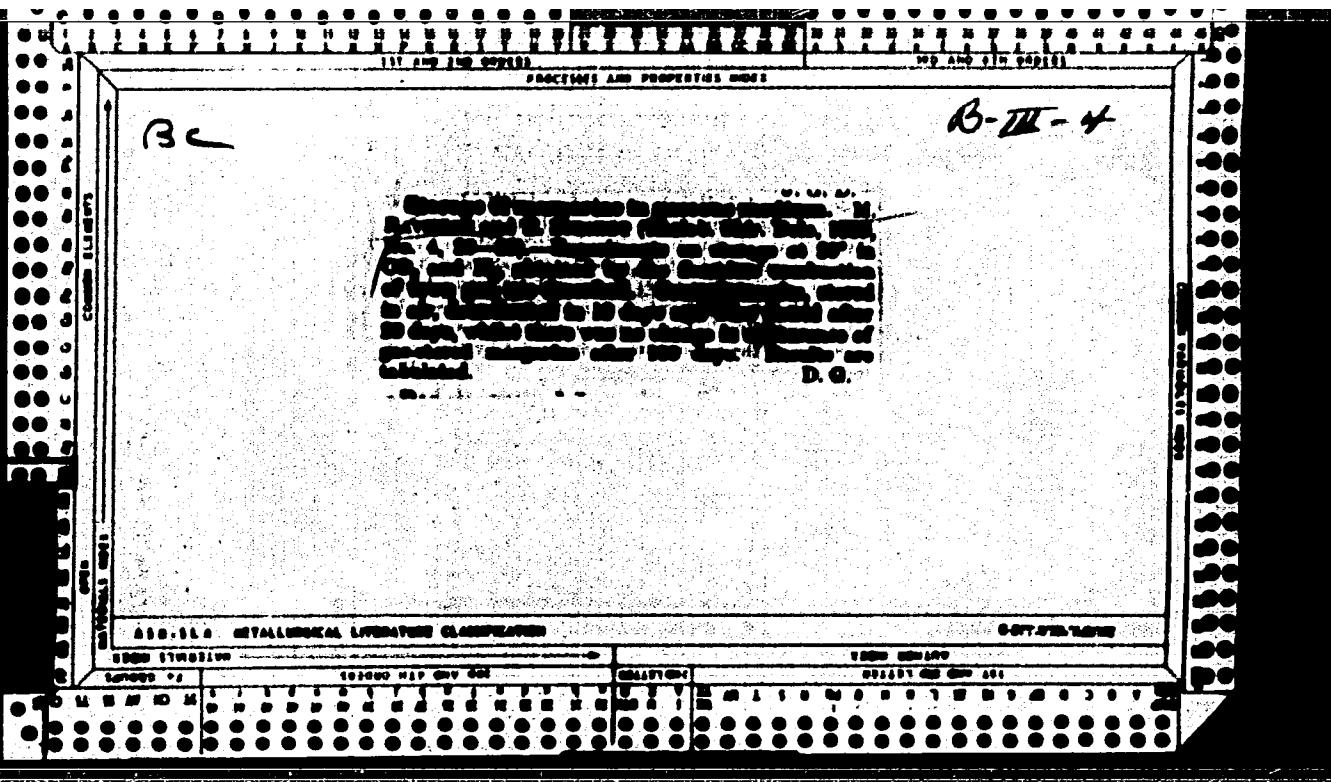
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D246/D302

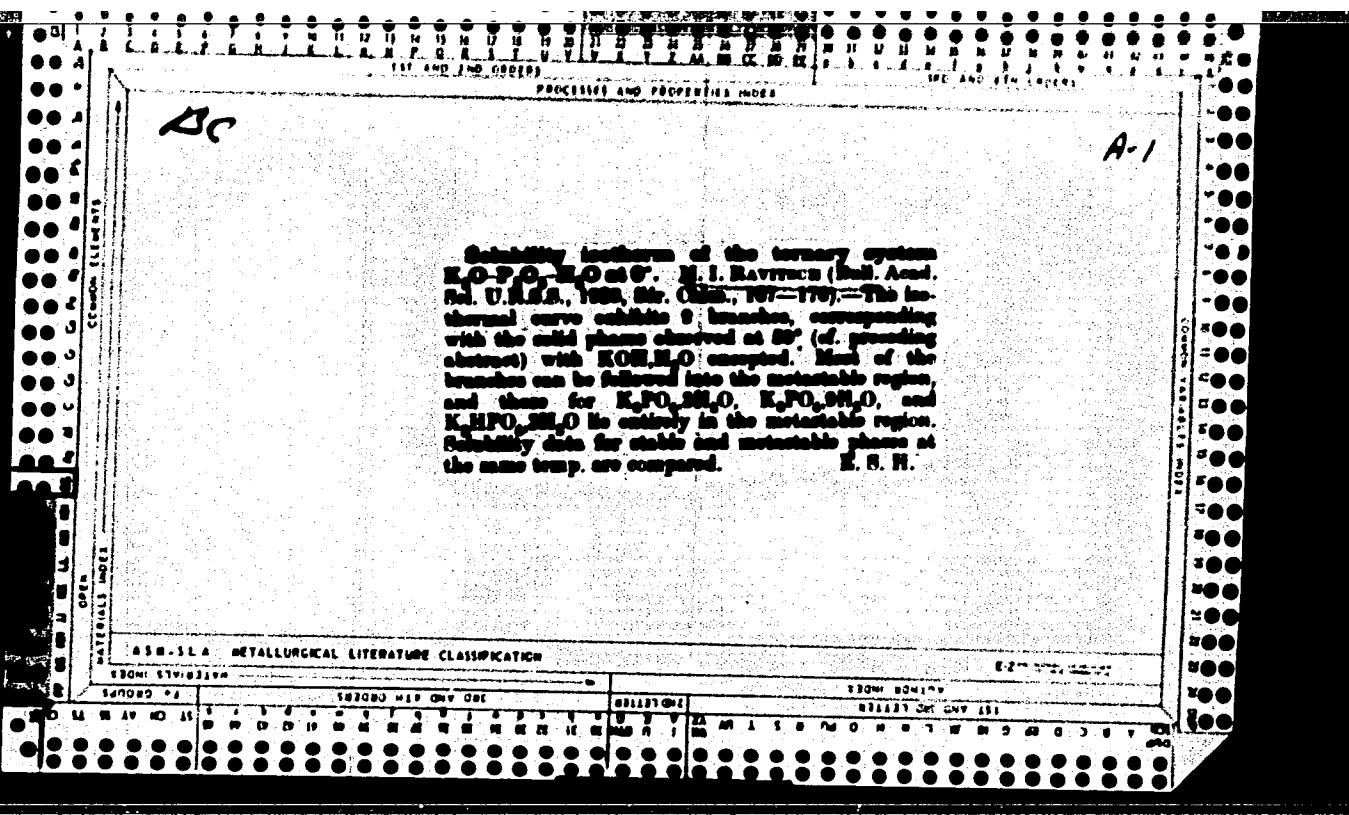
of the electric and quasi-electric fields, created by the non-uniform structure of the base and the emitter; c) phototransistor with wide forbidden band in the emitter region. The author gives a brief discussion of the role of surface recombination and of the following non-linear effects: a) Large illumination, when level of carrier injection in the base is high; b) Change of base width; c) Resistances and capacitances, shunting the emitter and collector junctions; d) Resistances of contacts and emitter and collector regions; e) Recombination and generation in electron-hole transitions. An equivalent circuit is also given. There are 2 figures and 30 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 17 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Kroemer, RCA Rev., 1957, 18, 5, 532; H. Kroemer, Proc. IRE, 1957, 45, 11, 1535; R.H. Rediker, D.E. Sawyer, Proc. IRE, 1957, 45, 7, 994; M. Cutler and H.M. Bath, Proc. IRE, 1957, 45, 1, 39.

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961

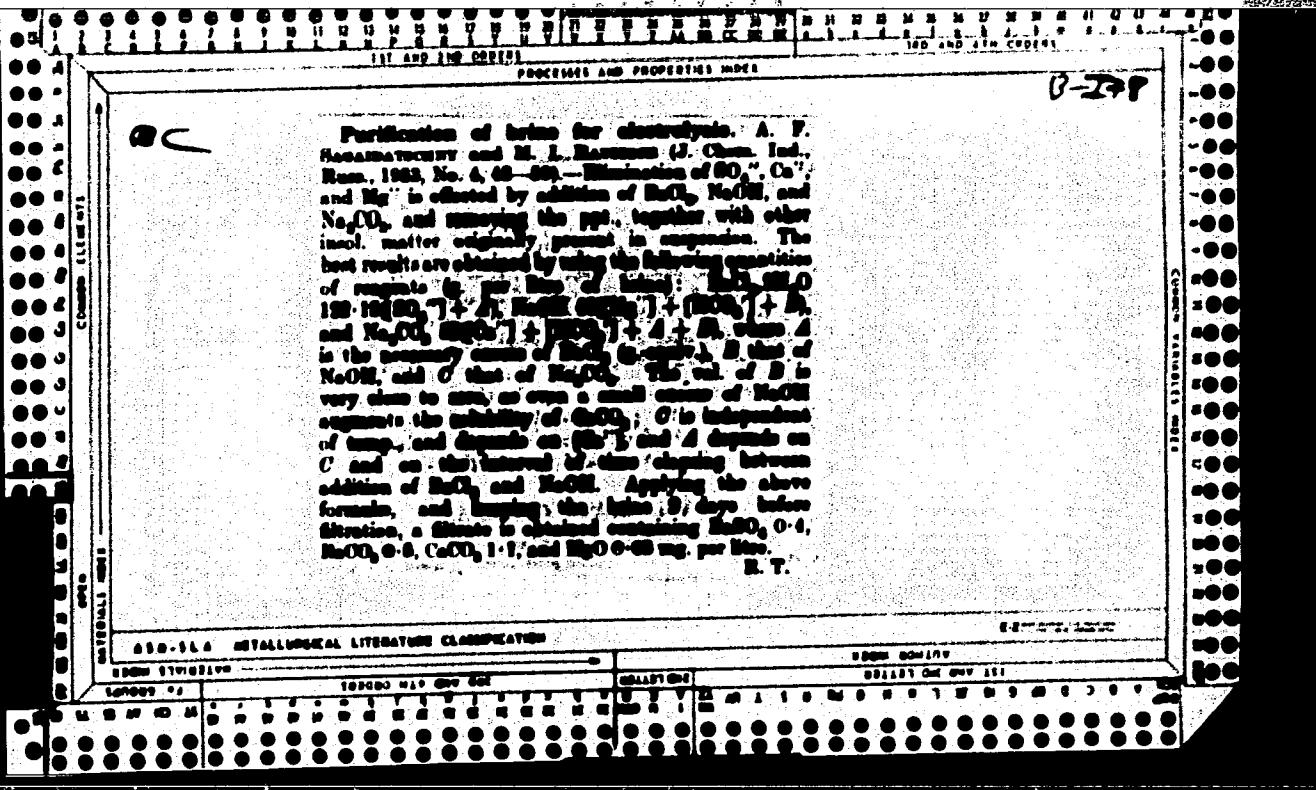
Card 2/2





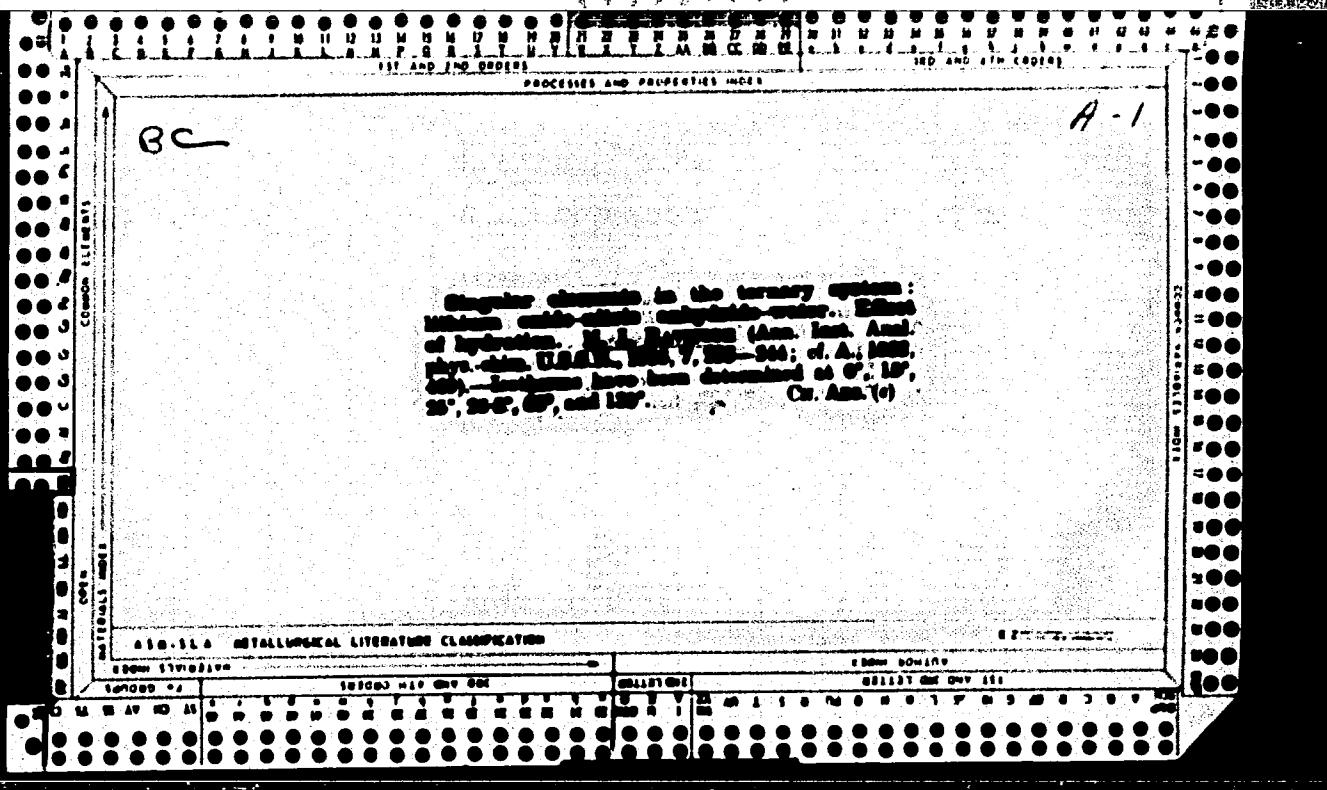


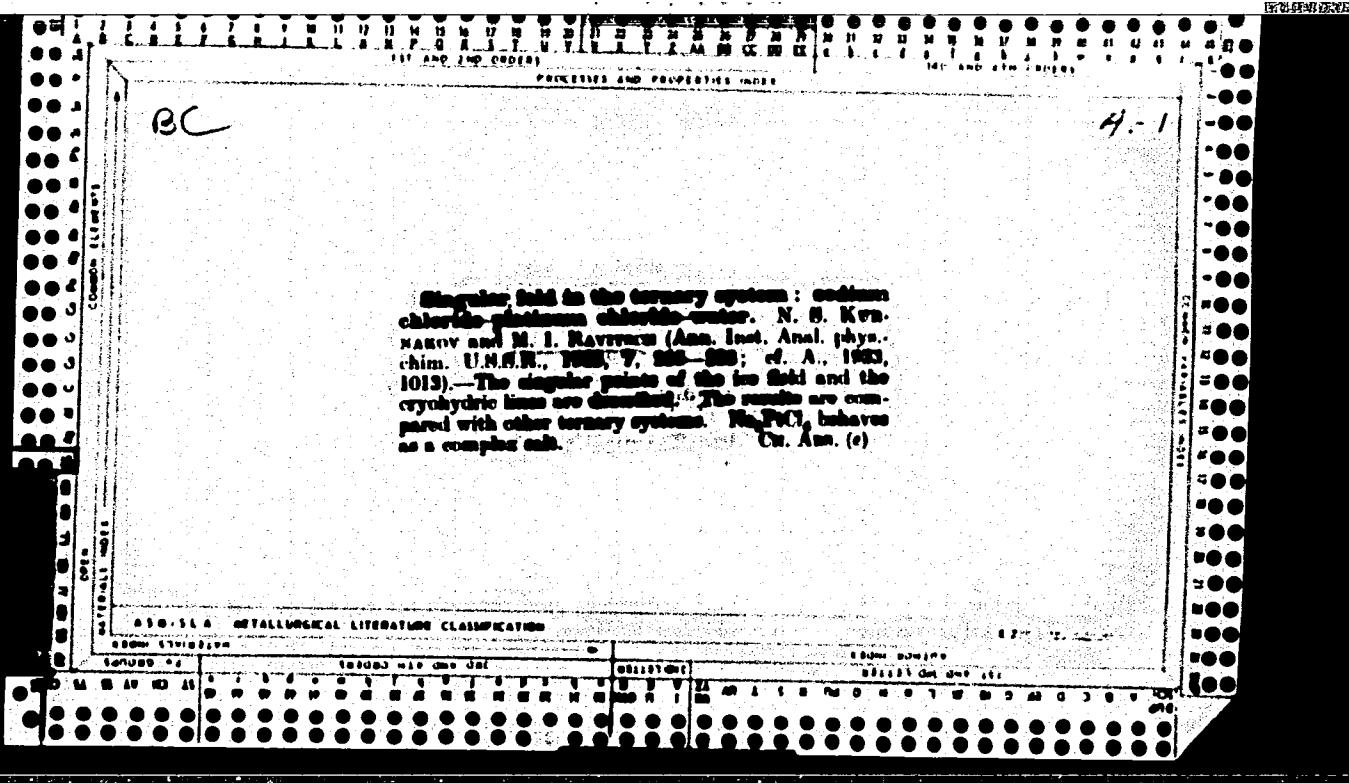
Polymeres of the ternary system  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . M. I. & Ravidash (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Chim., 1943, 233-236).—Solution isotherms for the ternary system were determined at 0°, 25°, 50°, and 60.8°. Within this temp. range no evidence could be found for the formation of a double salt. Systems containing  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were also investigated. The results are presented in tables and graphs. V. B.

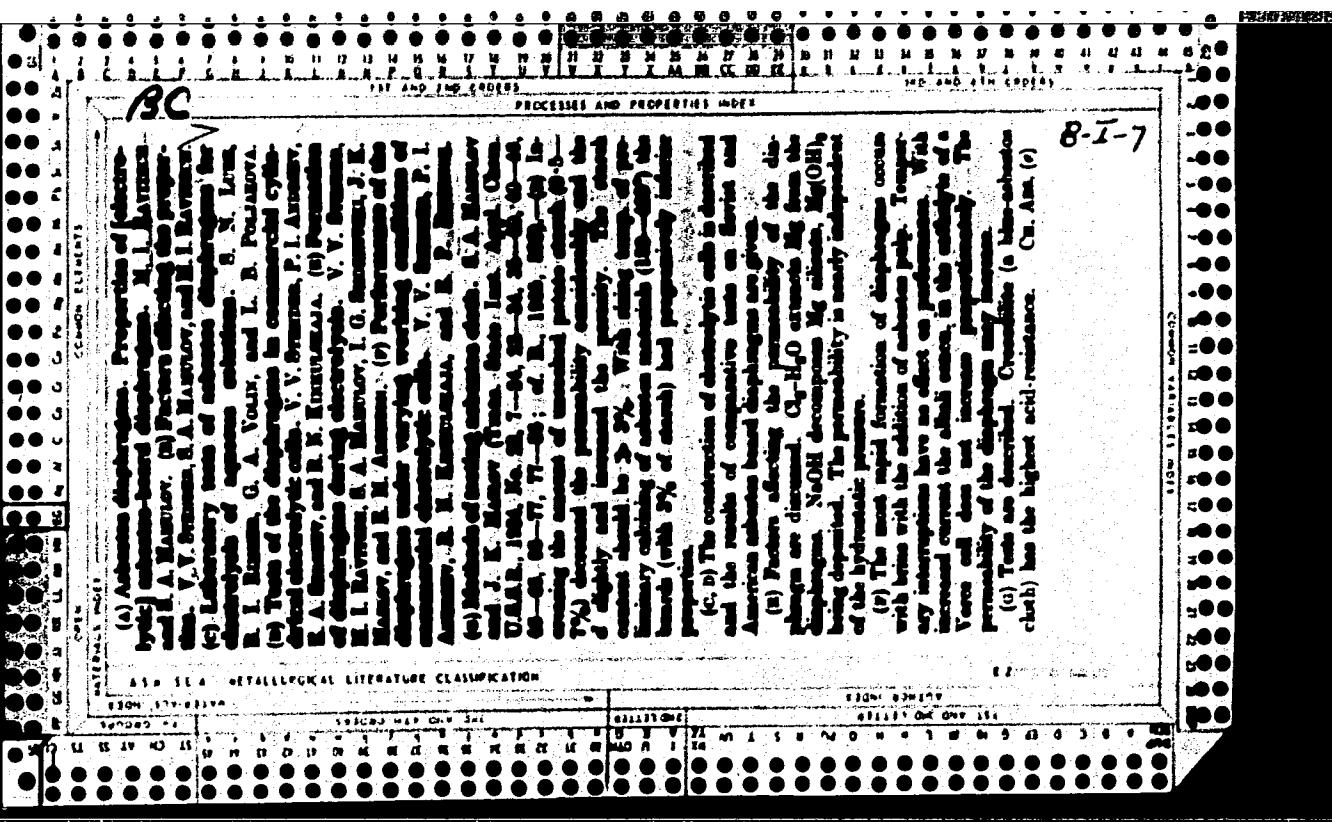


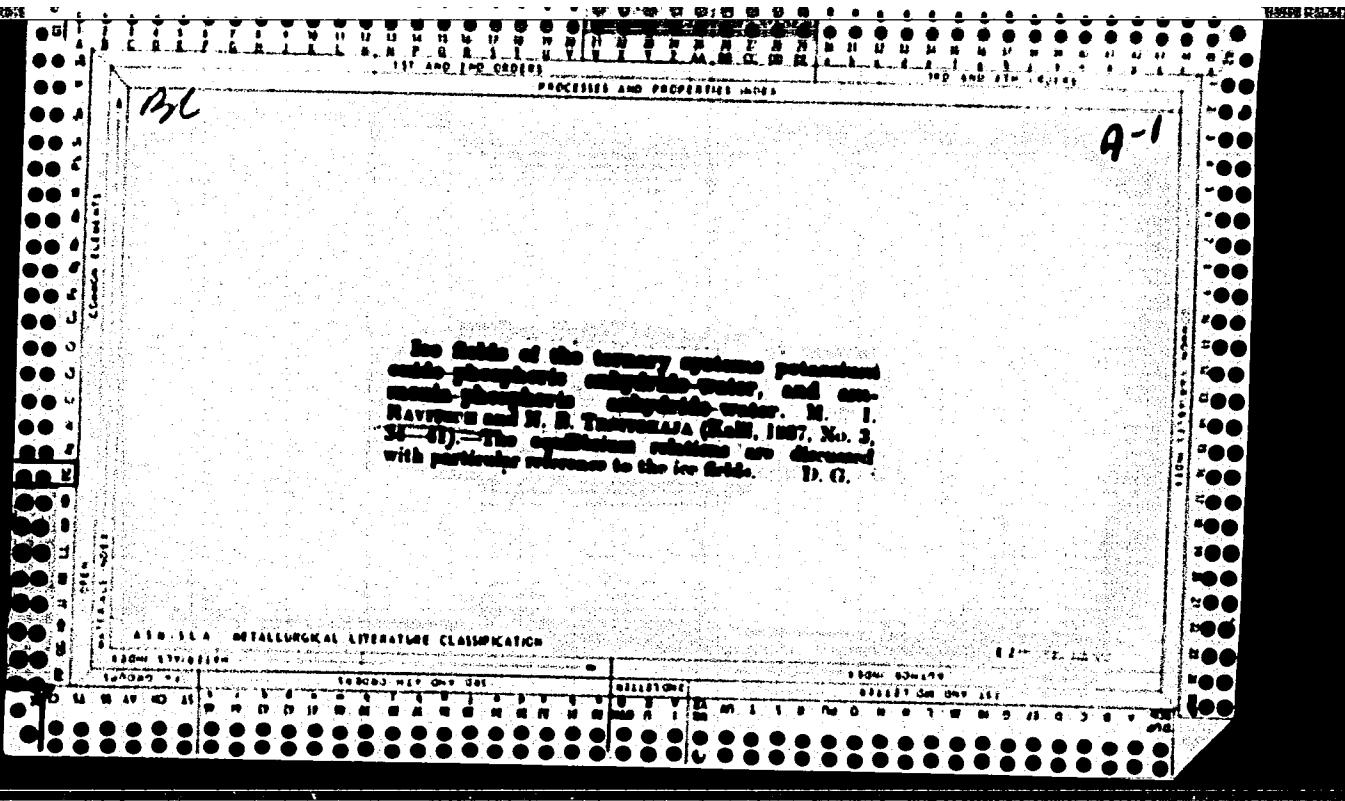
*Co-solubility of dibutylated sodium and potassium orthophosphate.* M. I. Ravitsch and Z. V. Popova (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Chim.*, 1942, 264-273).—Solubility isotherms at 0° and 25° of the system  $K_2HPO_4-Na_2HPO_4-H_2O$  have been determined. The existence of  $KNaHPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$  ( $n_d = 1.664$ ,  $n_p = 1.665$ ) is shown.

E. A. H.



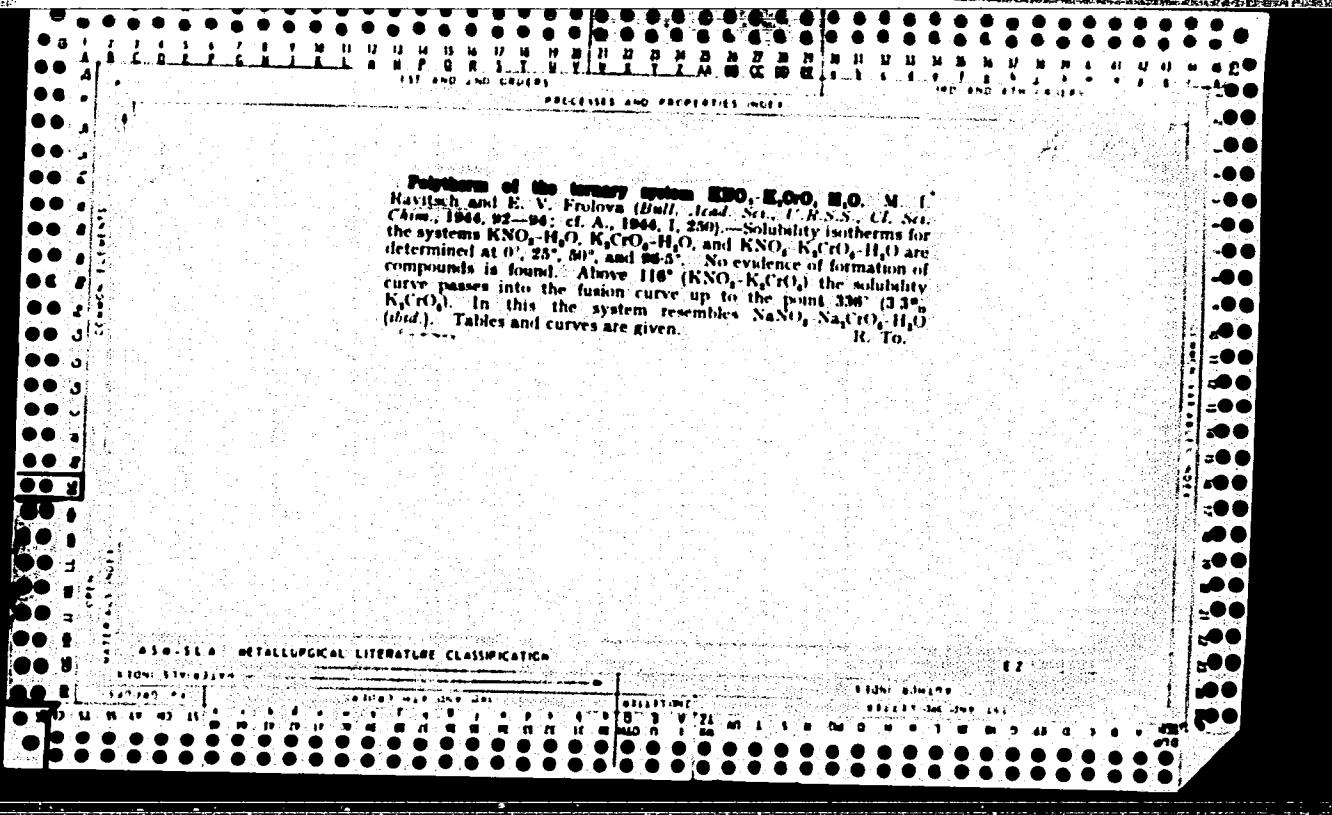




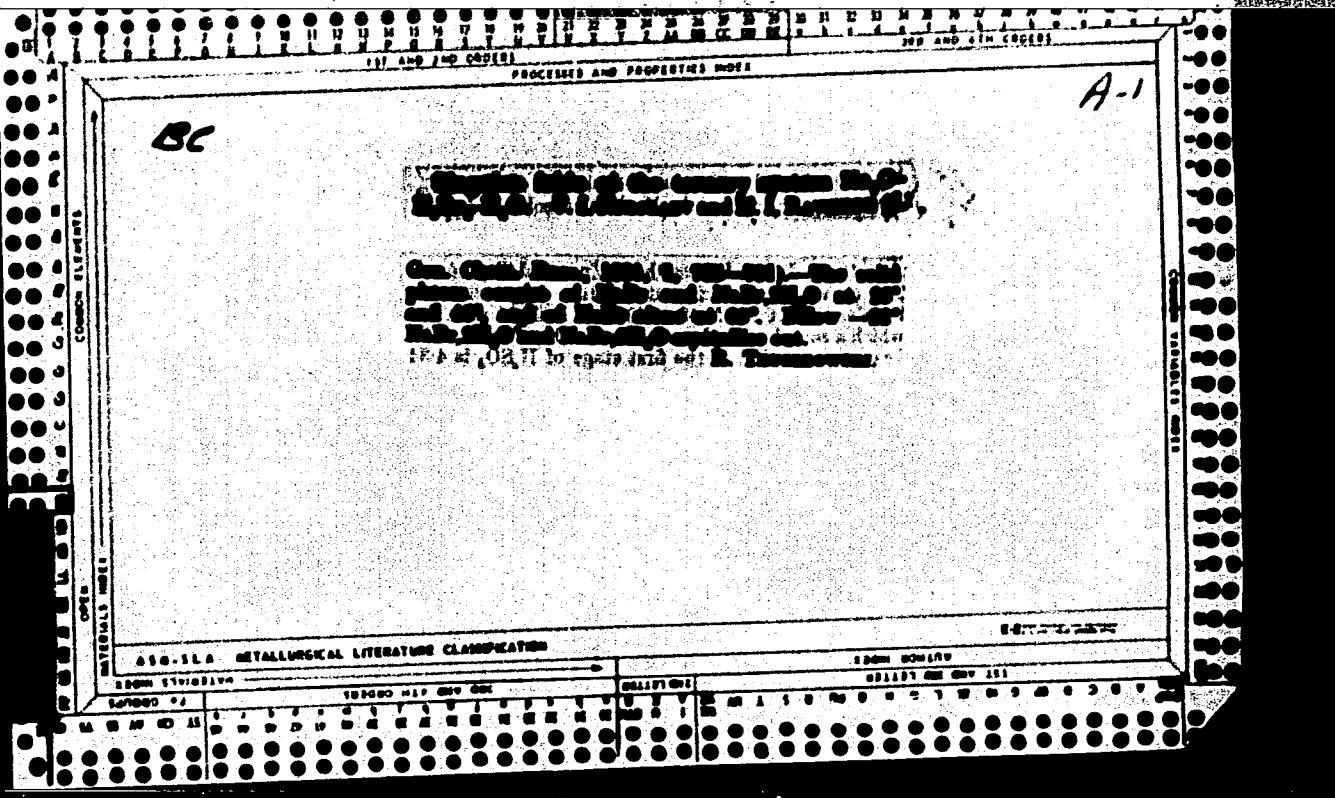


*for 16*

**Polymer of the ternary system  $\text{KNO}_3\text{-K}_2\text{O}\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ .** M. I. Ravitsch and E. V. Frolova (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Chim.*, 1946, 92-94; cf. A., 1946, I, 250).—Solubility isotherms for the systems  $\text{KNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{KNO}_3\text{-K}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  are determined at 0°, 25°, 50°, and 80.5°. No evidence of formation of compounds is found. Above 116° ( $\text{KNO}_3\text{-K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ ), the solubility curve passes into the fusion curve up to the point 336° (3.2%  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ ). In this the system resembles  $\text{NaNO}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (*ibid.*). Tables and curves are given.  
R. To.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014443

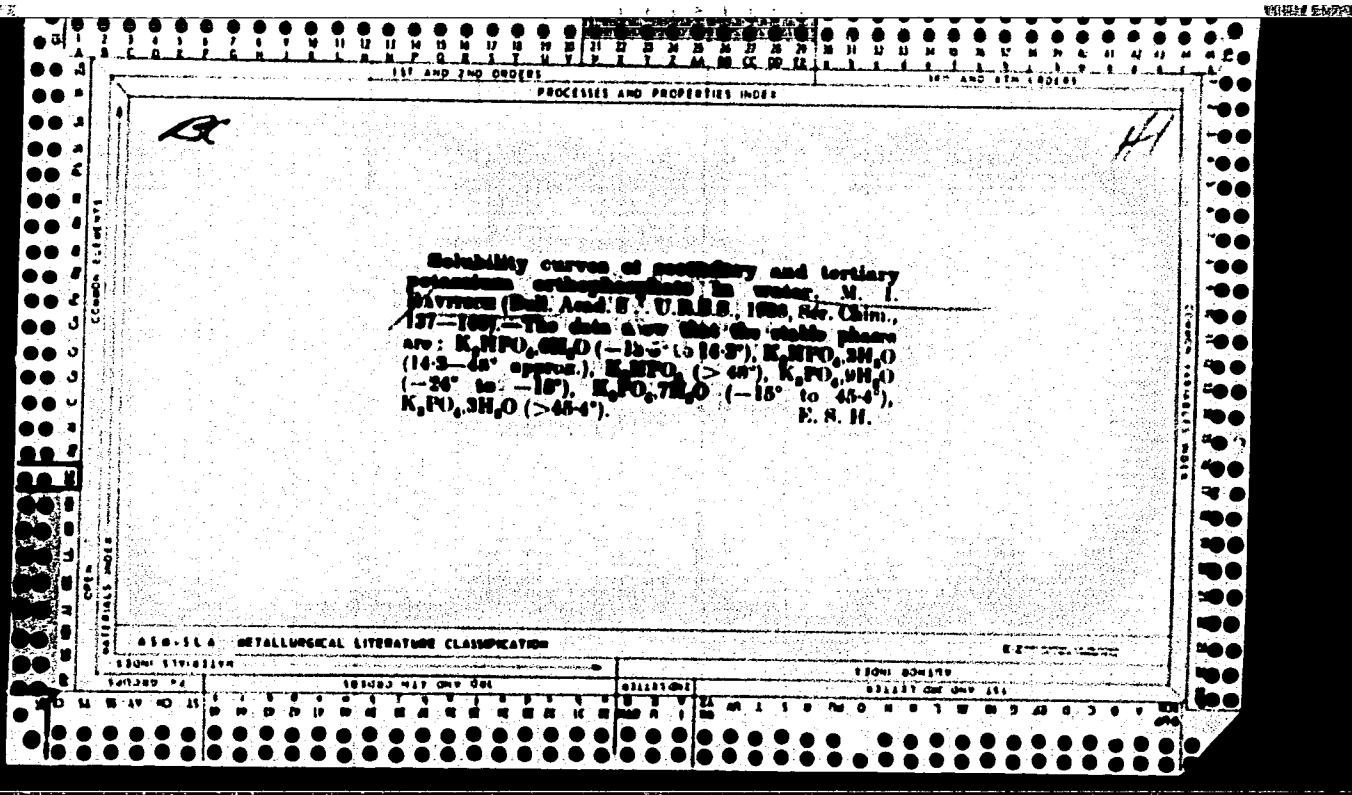
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE CARD

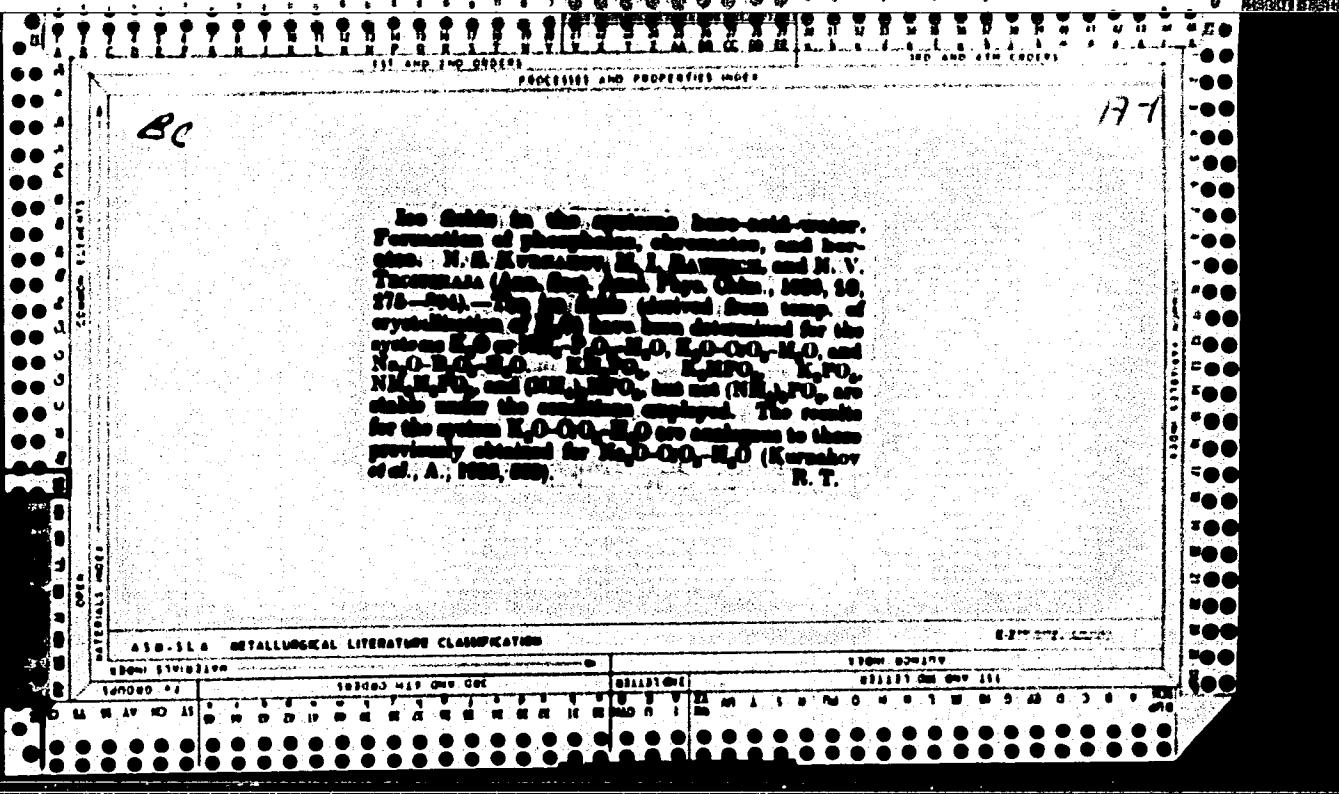
I-7

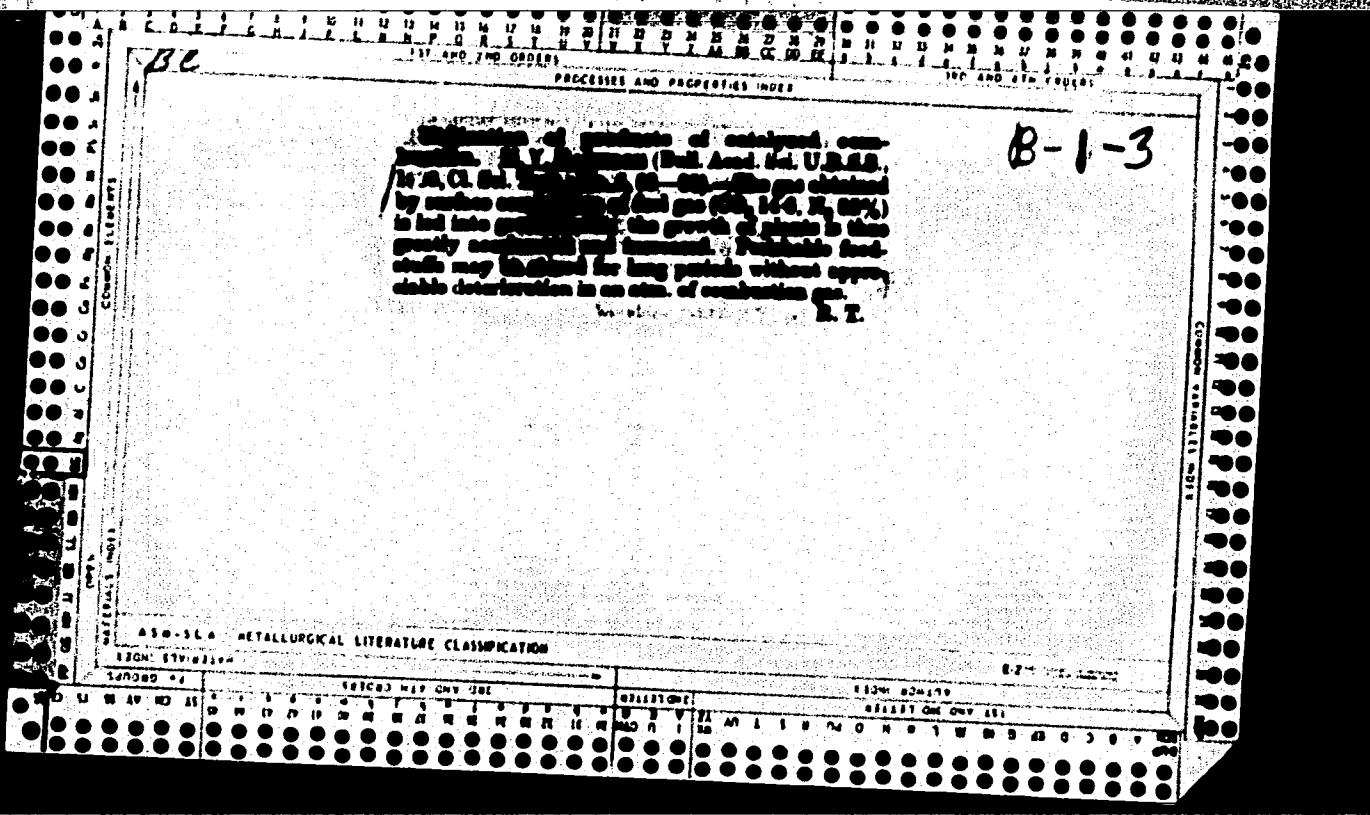
Catalytic effect of oxides of rare elements on combustion of hydrogen, N. V. Ravitsch and S. A. Zacharov (Cempt. rend. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., 1960, 27, 473-476). The effect of Th and Ce oxides, and of oxides of other rare-earth elements contained in Eribin apatites, as activating agents for the surface combustion of H on chonkite has been studied by measurements of the rate of decrease of pressure of O-H mixtures at ~1mm. pressure. With 1% of a 99; 1 ThO<sub>2</sub>; CeO mixture, the rate of combustion at 400° was > that at 700° on unactivated chonkite, and at 800° was approx. without admixture of Th produced a similar effect. A natural mixture of rare-earth oxides containing 30% of Ce oxide was equal in activity to pure Ce oxide. These effects are more pronounced than when Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is used as activator, but slightly inferior to those produced by Ni and Ti. The activity is depressed by heating at 950°.

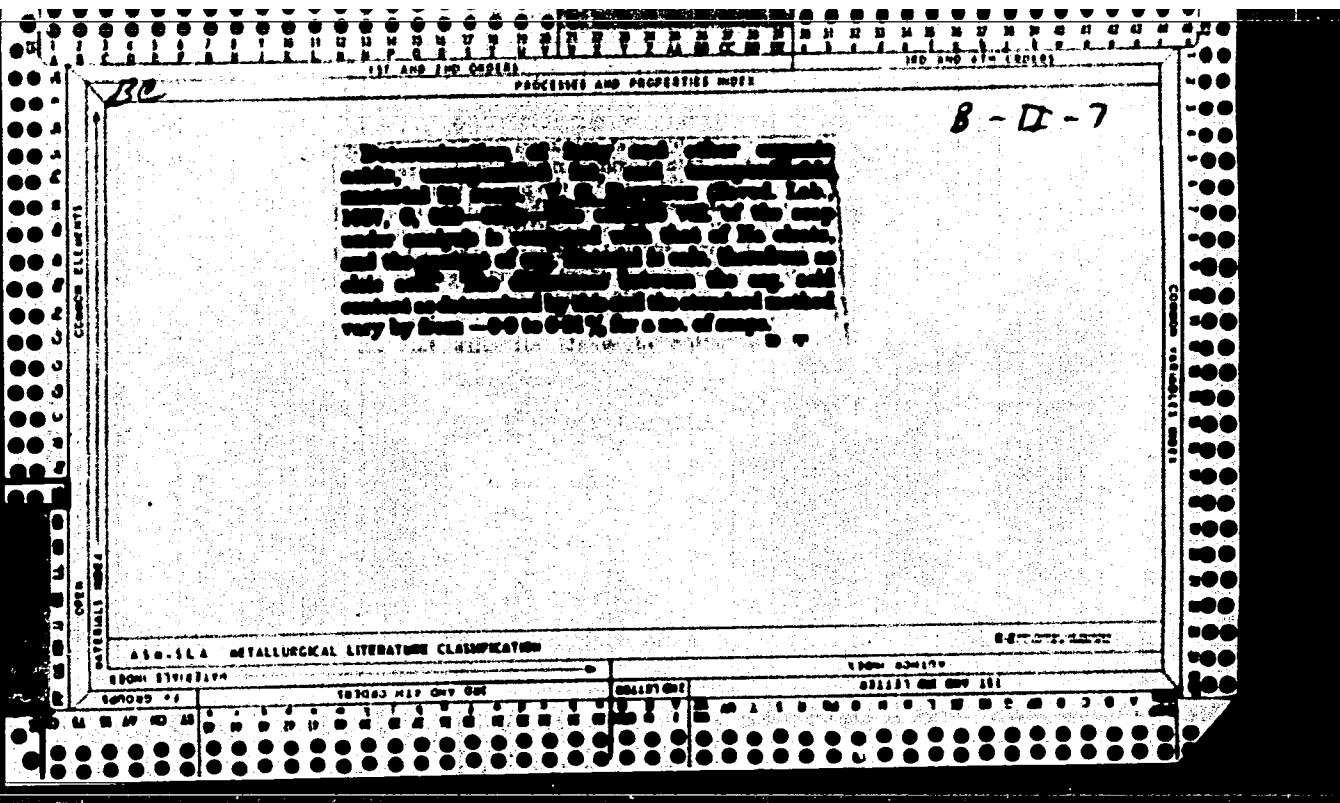
A18-11-8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED









POLOTEBNOVA, N.A., dotsent; KRTIL, I.; RAVITSKAYA, F.Kh.; KRACHUN, S.V.

Heteropoly acids in the analysis of organic compounds.  
Uch.zap.Kish.un. 68:71-78 '63 [cover '64].

(MIRA 18:12)

RAVITSKAYA, N.M. (Yalta)

Laboratory diagnosis of lambliasis. Vrach. delo no.2:65-68 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
(GIARDIASIS)

RAVITSKAYA, N.M.

Comparative evaluation of blood indices. Lab. delo 8 no.10;  
11-16 '62.  
(MIRA 1724)

1. Yaltinskiy sanatoriy Chernomorskogo flota.

PANKRATOV, G.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; RAVITSKAYA, N.M.; SOKOLOVA,  
N.A. [deceased]

Diagnostic significance of gastric leukoppedesis and the treatment of  
stomach diseases at sanatoriums on the southern shore of the Crimea.  
Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:78-79 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(LEUKOCYTES) (STOMACH-DISEASES)

NAZARENKO, V.A.; RAVITSKAIA, R.V.

Trihydroxyfluorones as photometric reagents for indium. Ukr.  
khim. zhur. 30 no.6:625-629 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, laboratorii v  
Odesse.

NAZARENKO, V. A.; VINKOVETSKAYA, S. Ya.; RAVITSKAYA, R. V.

Fluorimetric determination of trace amounts of gallium in semi-conductor silicon and high purity zinc. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.6:726-728 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, laboratorii v Odesse.

(Gallium—Analysis) (Silicon—Analysis)  
(Zinc—Analysis)

NAZARENKO, V.A.; SHUSTOVA, M.B.; SHITAREVA, G.G.; YAGHYATIMSKAYA, G.Ya.;  
RAVITSKAYA, R.V.

Determination of impurities in titanium. Zav.lab. 28 no.6:  
645-648 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Titanium--Analysis)

NAZARENKO, V.A.; SHUSTOVA, M.B.; RAVITSKAYA, R.V.; NIKONOV, M.P.

Determination of calcium, aluminum, and chromium impurities in  
antimony. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:537-539 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Antimony--Analysis) (Metals--Analysis)

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